

Northwest climate change and some thoughts about insurance

Philip Mote

Climate Impacts Group

University of Washington

The Climate Impacts Group

<http://www.cses.washington.edu/cig/>

Goal: help the Pacific Northwest become more resilient to climate variations and climate change



Supported by NOAA Office of Global Programs

Main points

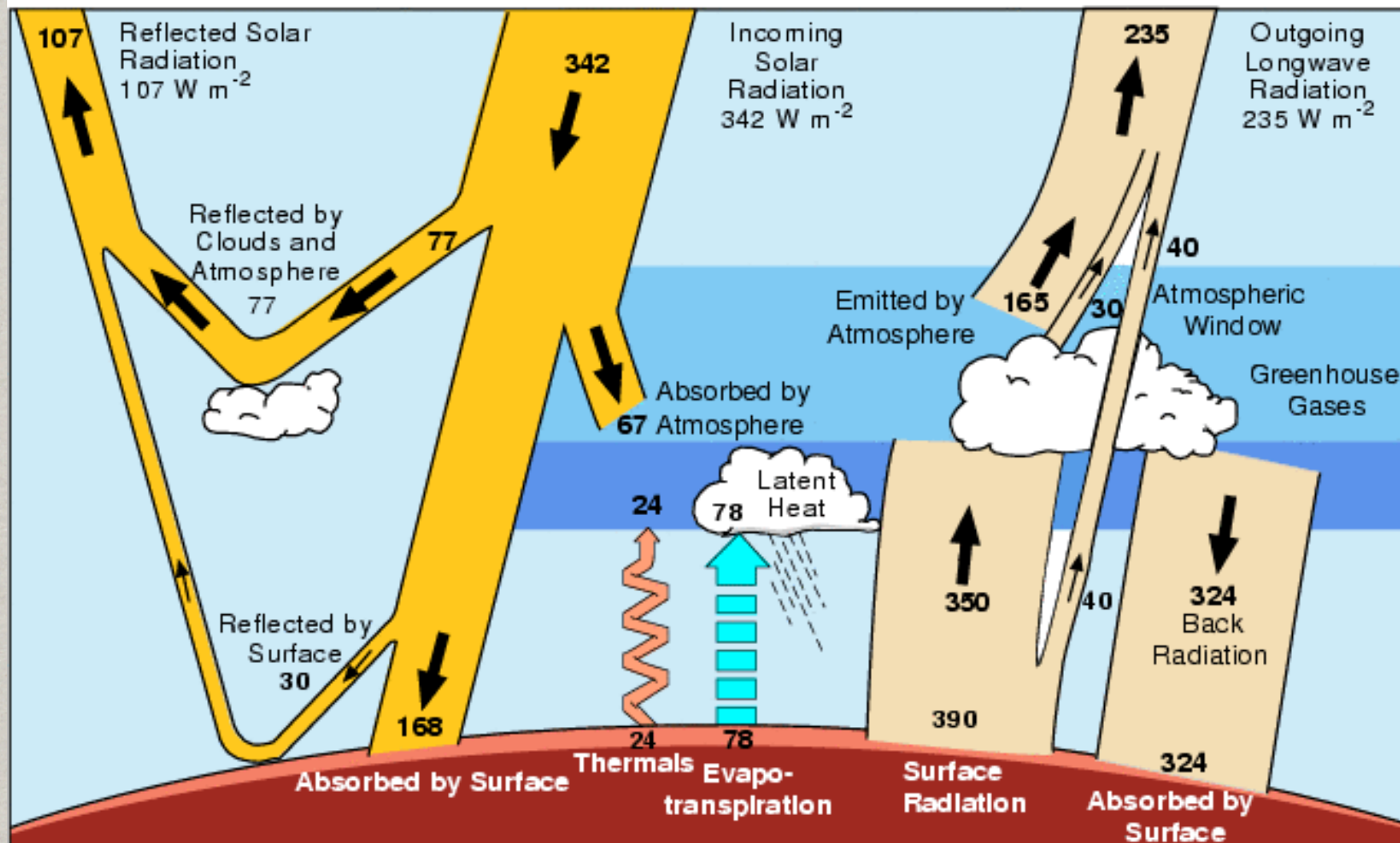
- Human influence on climate *has* emerged
- Northwest impacts of relevance include changing precipitation intensity and flood risk, sea level rise, forest fires

Science of climate change

- Thousands of peer-reviewed scientific papers
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Major reports in 1990, 1996, 2001, 2007
- Conclusions:
 - “An increasing body of observations gives a collective picture of a **warming world** and other changes in the climate system.”
 - “There is new and stronger evidence that **most of the warming** observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities.”

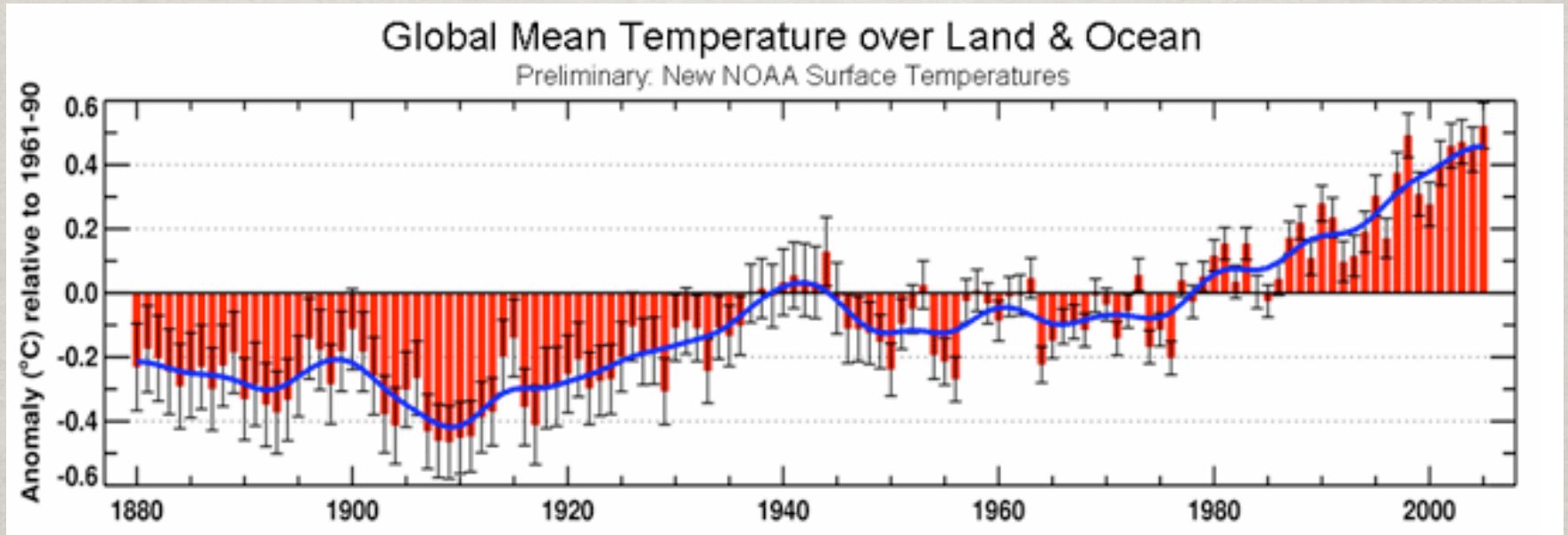


Global Heat Flows



Kiehl and Trenberth 1997

Variations of the Earth's surface temperature



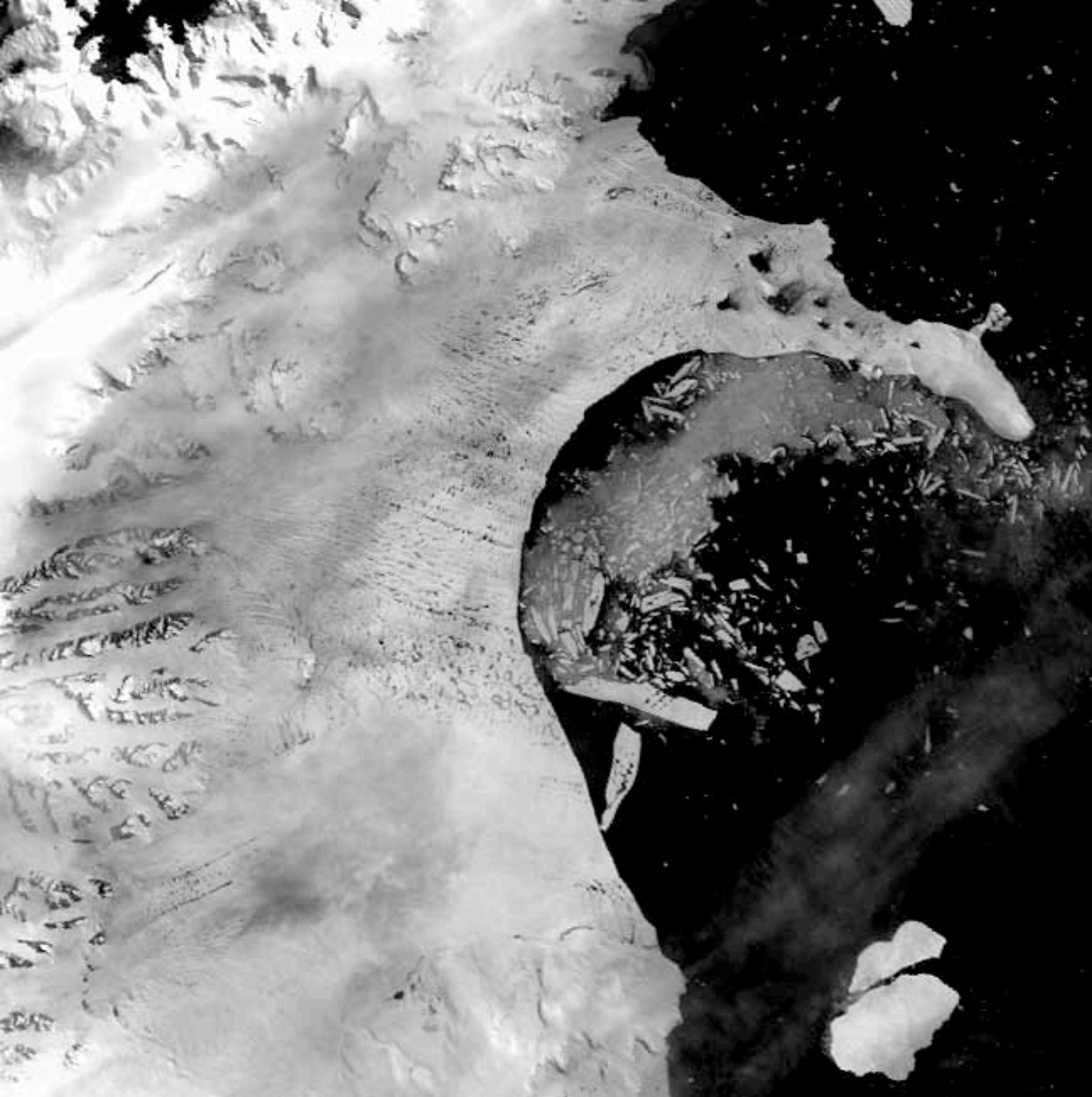


Larsen B
Ice shelf
Antarctica

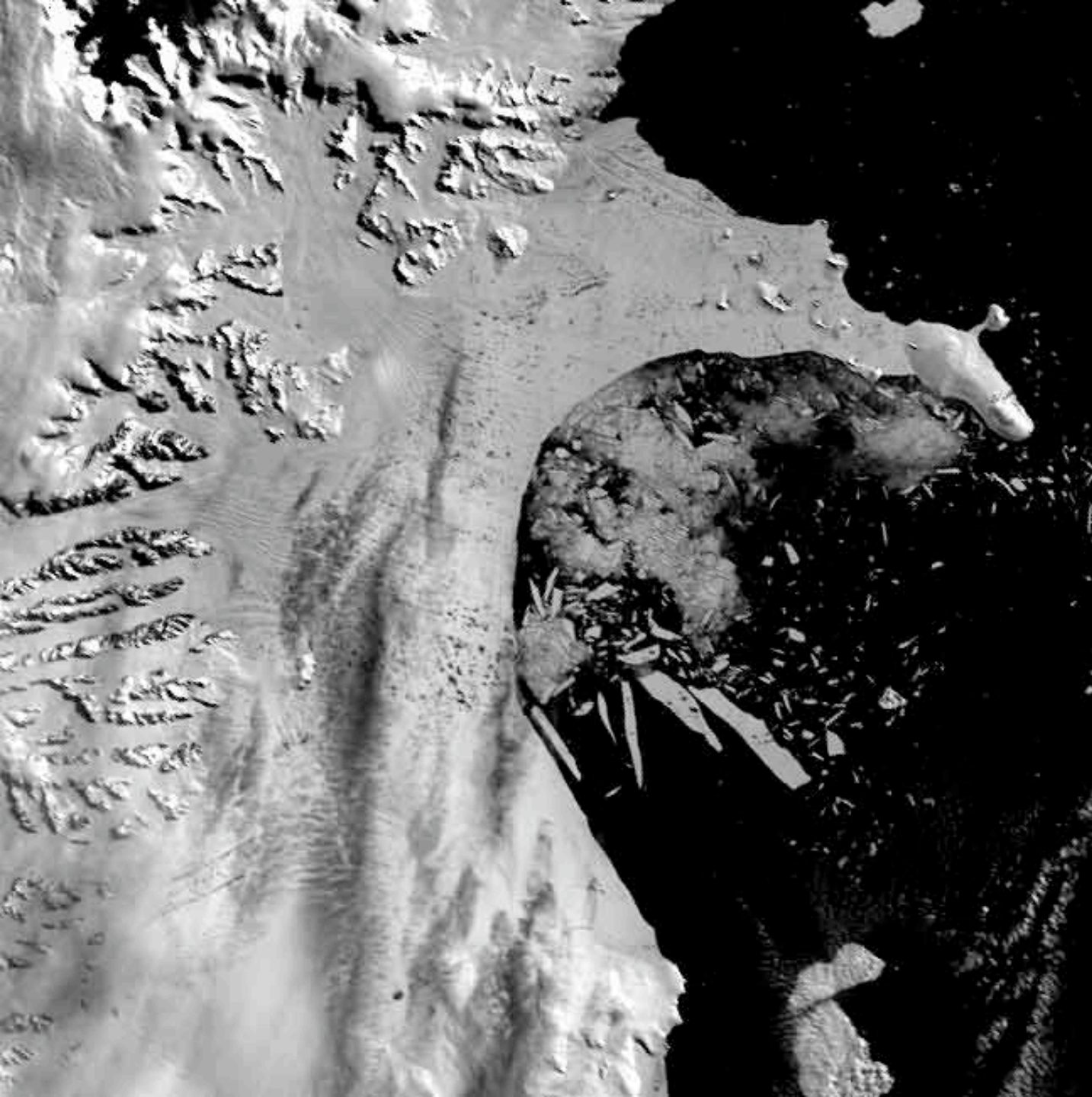
January 31, 2002

MODIS data
Courtesy NSIDC

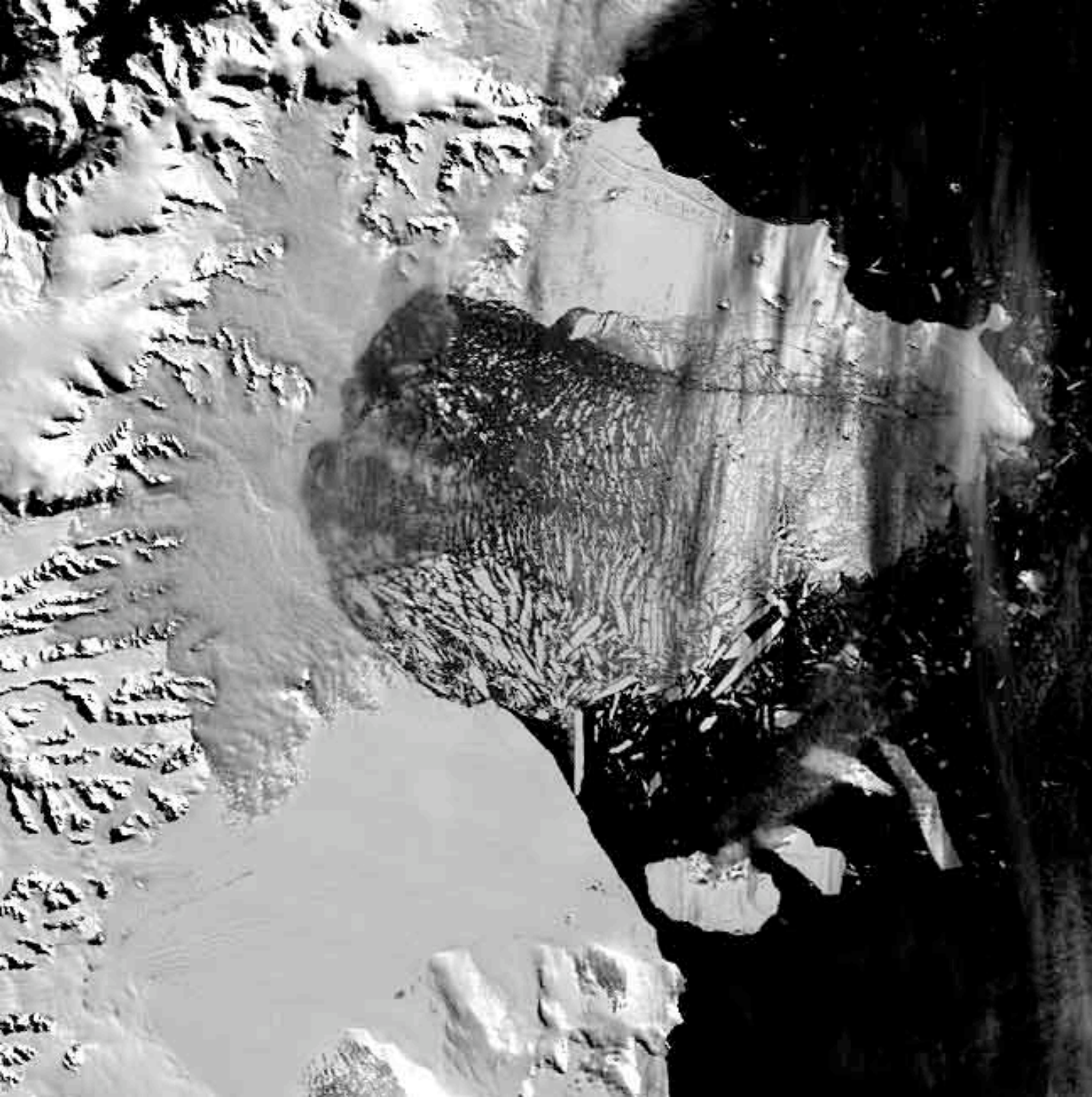
February 17

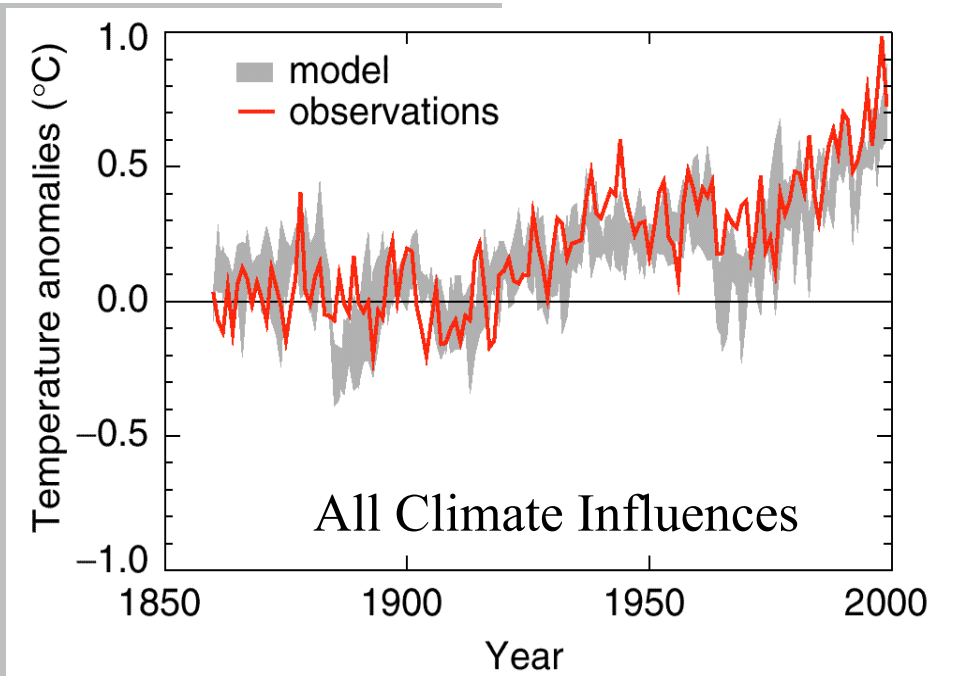
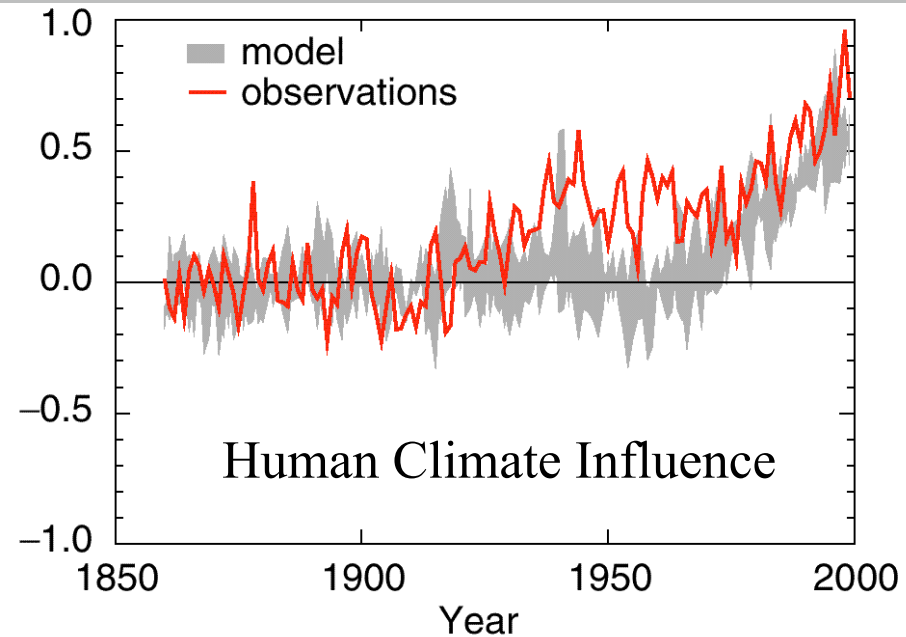
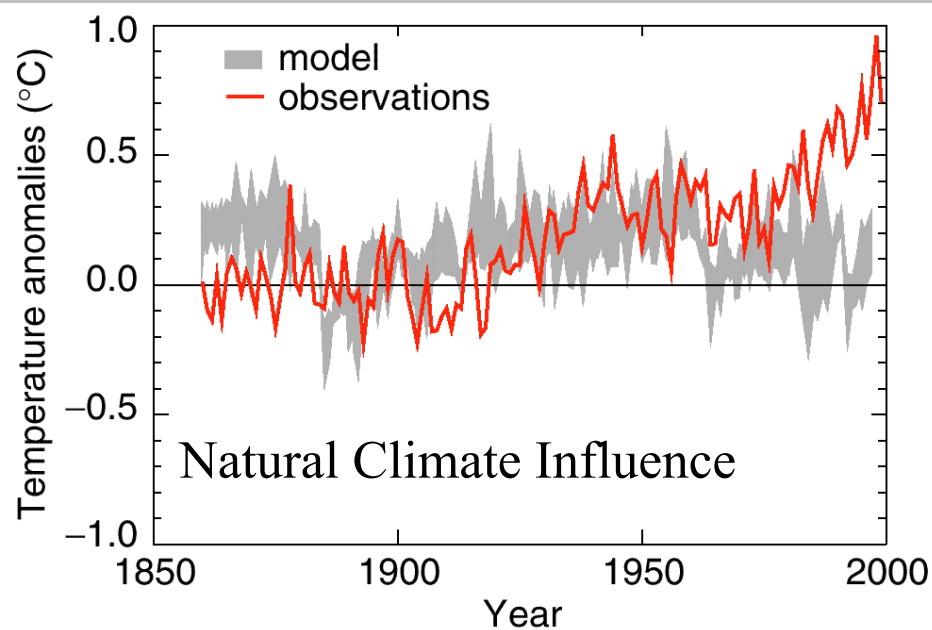


February 23



March 5

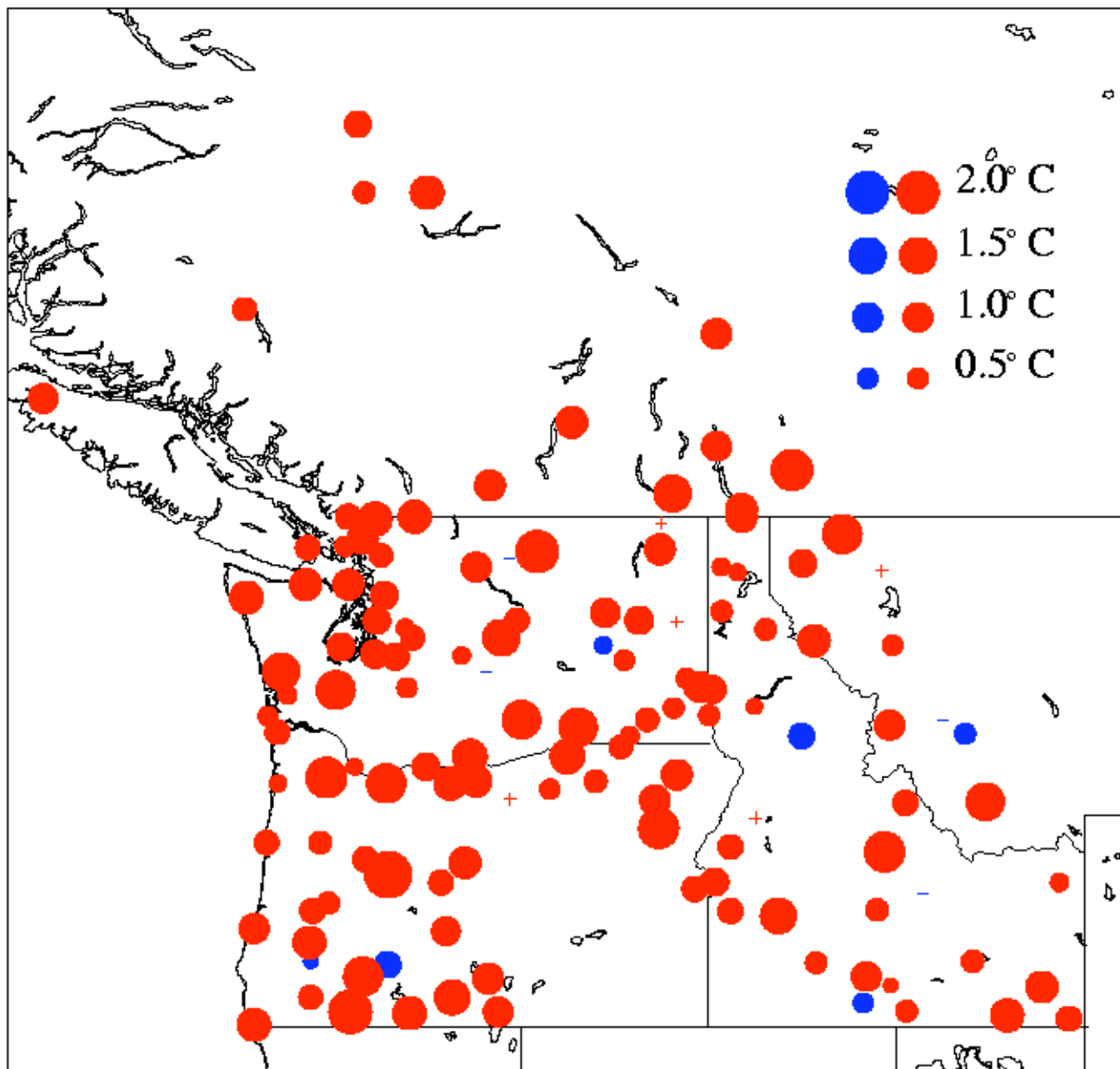




NORTHWEST CHANGES AND IMPACTS

- ✱ substantial warming (0.8°C , 1.5°F)
- ✱ glacial retreat
- ✱ reduced spring snowpack ==> changing flood risk
- ✱ no observed change in precipitation intensity
- ✱ increased risk of forest fire

Temperature trends (°C per century), since 1920

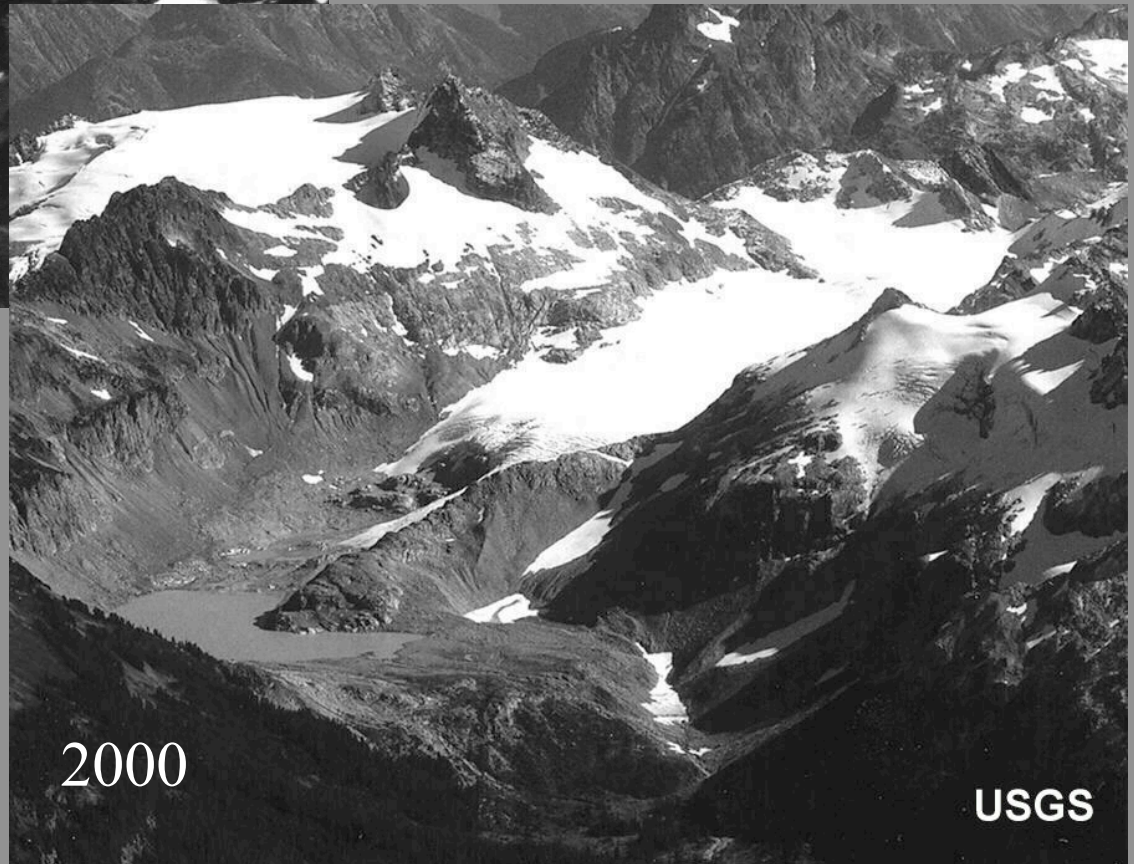


The South Cascade glacier retreated dramatically in the 20th century



1928

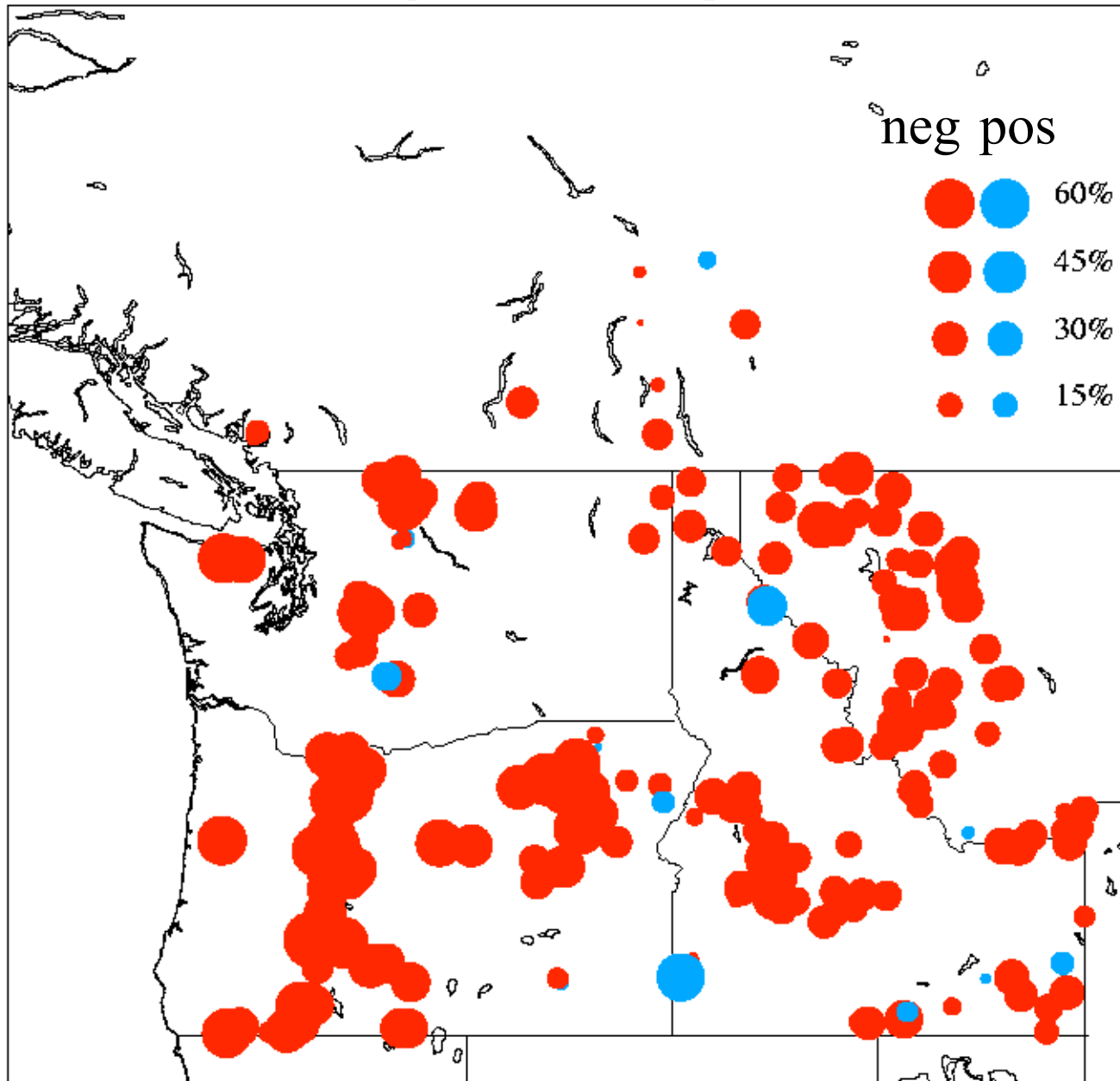
Courtesy of the USGS
glacier group



2000

USGS

Trends in April 1 snow water equivalent, 1950-2000



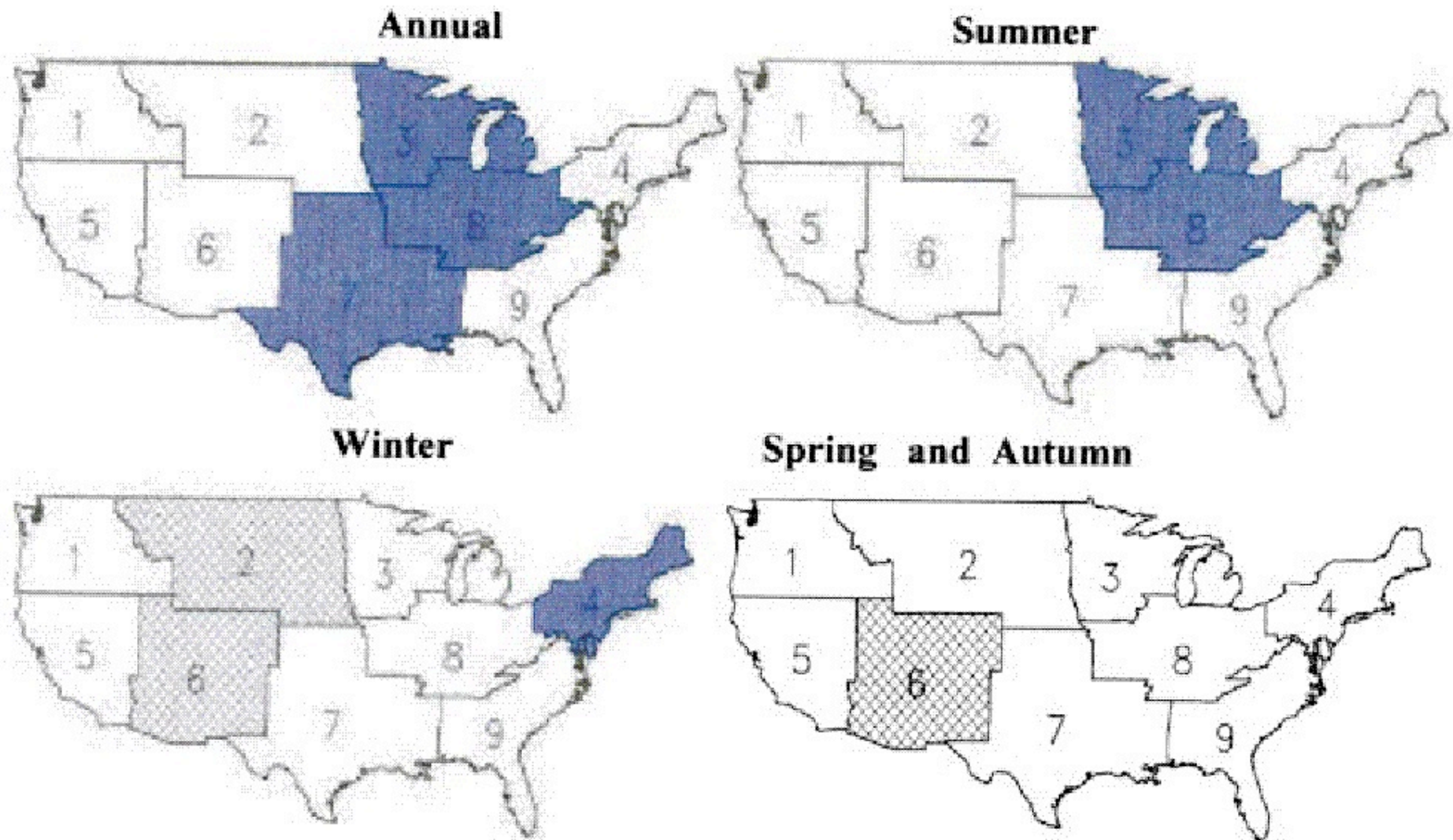
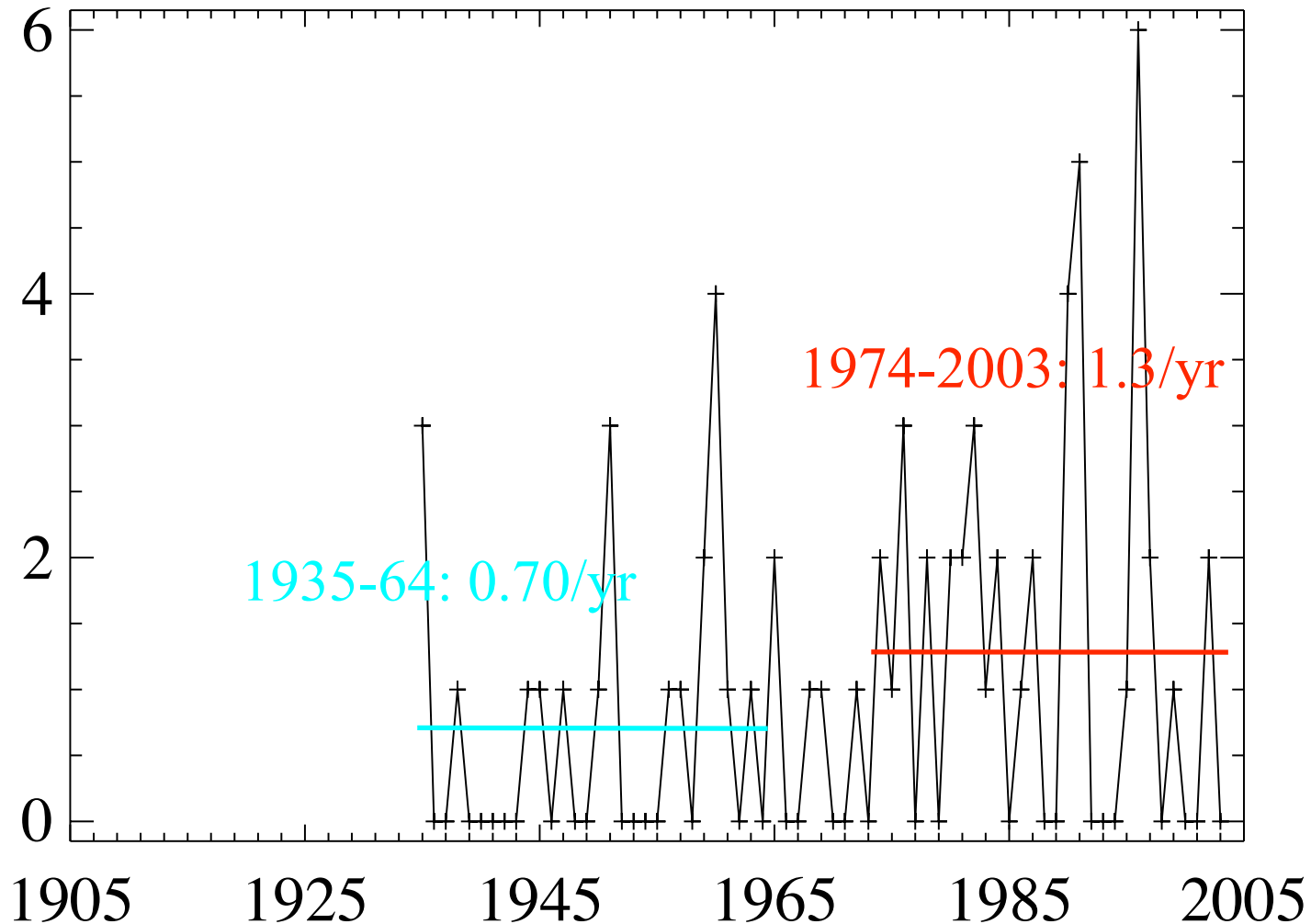
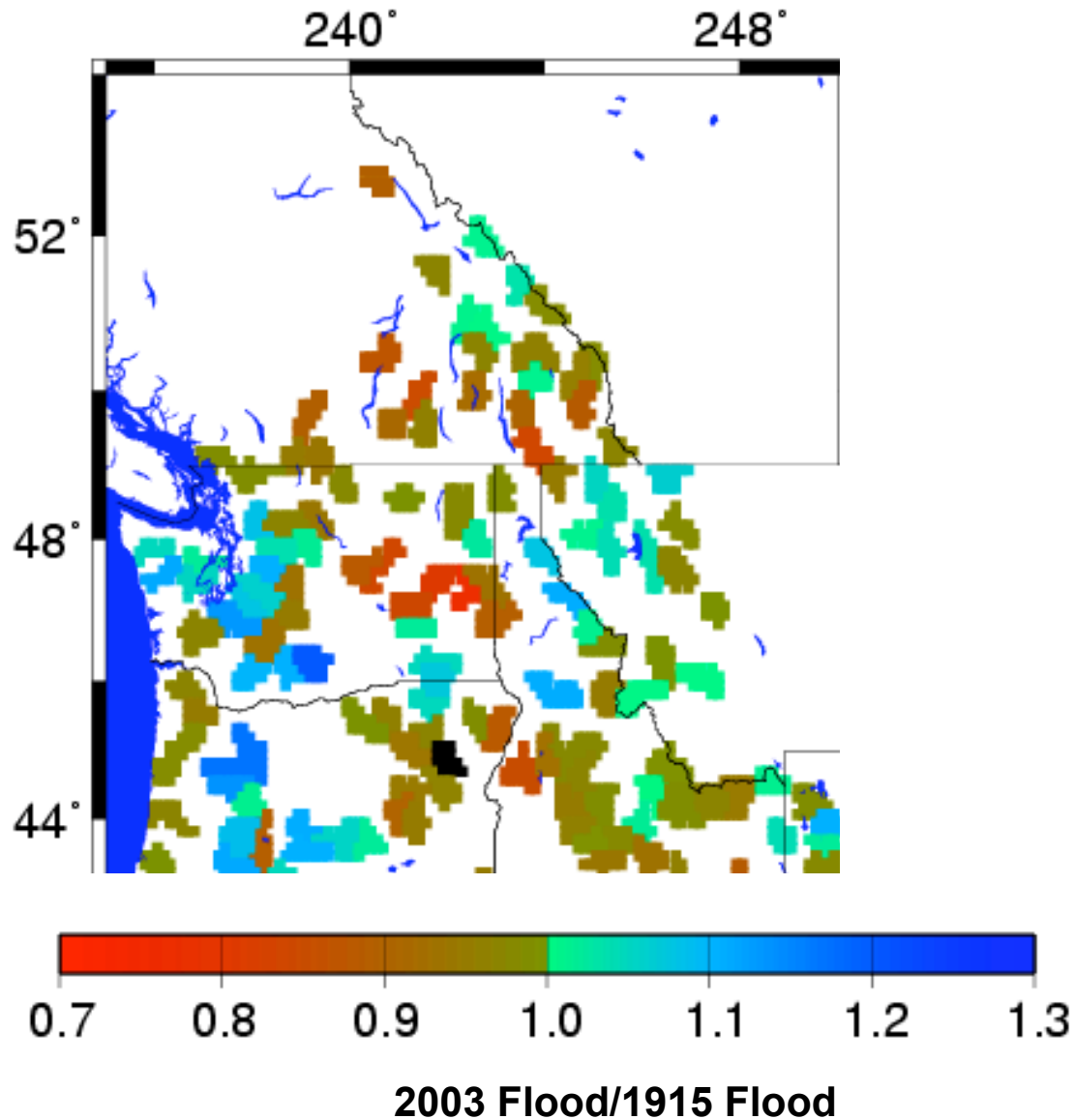


FIG. 8. Areas of significant trends in very heavy daily precipitation (above 99.7th percentiles) over the conterminous United States (1908–2000). Dark areas indicate increasing and hatched areas decreasing trends. Only trends that are statistically significant at the 0.05 significance level are shown. For seasonal precipitation, 99.7th percentile thresholds usually indicate daily rain events with a return period above 10 yr, while for annual precipitation it is in the range of 3–5 yr.

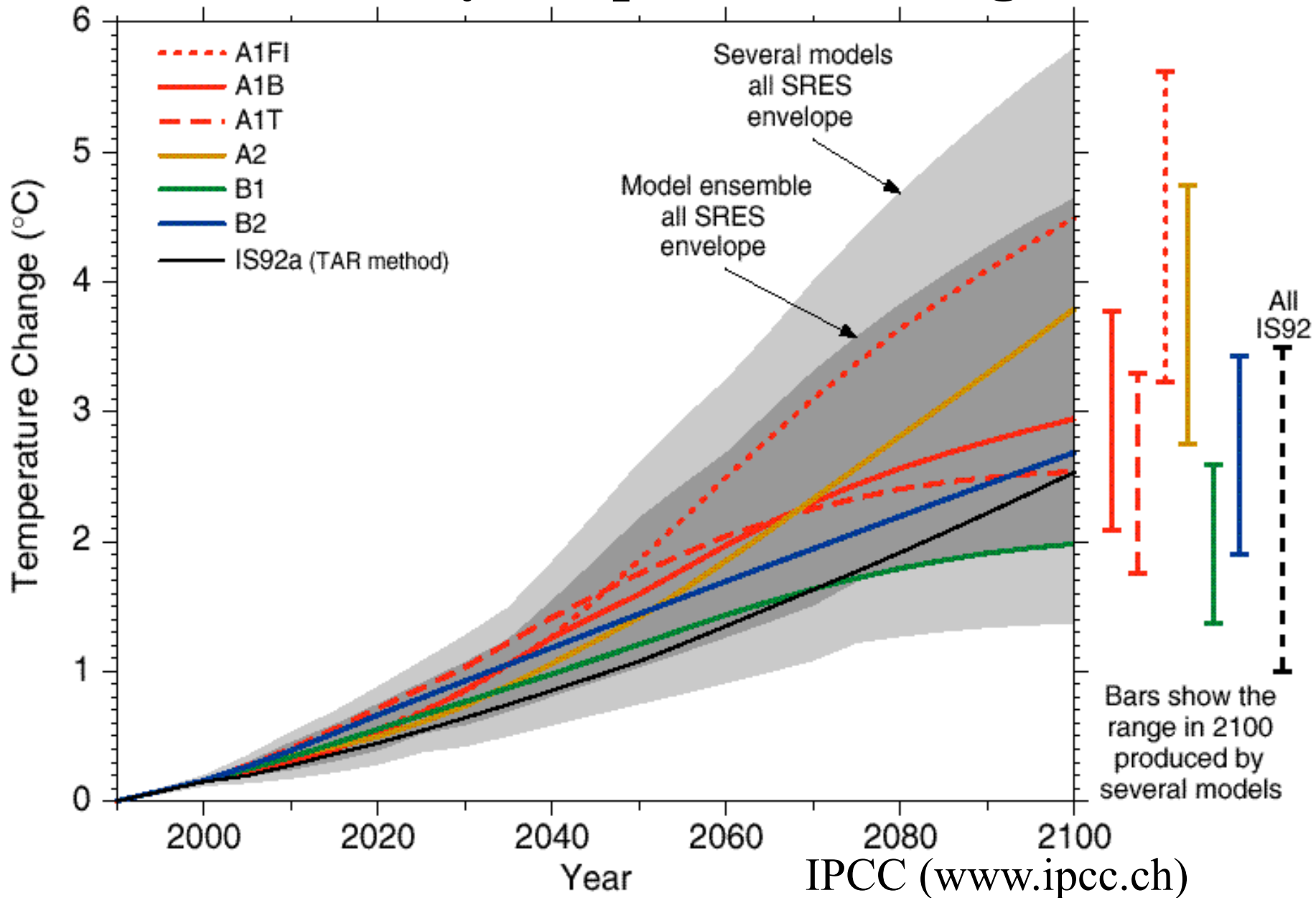
Observations suggest 1-year flood risk has doubled in Puget Sound region



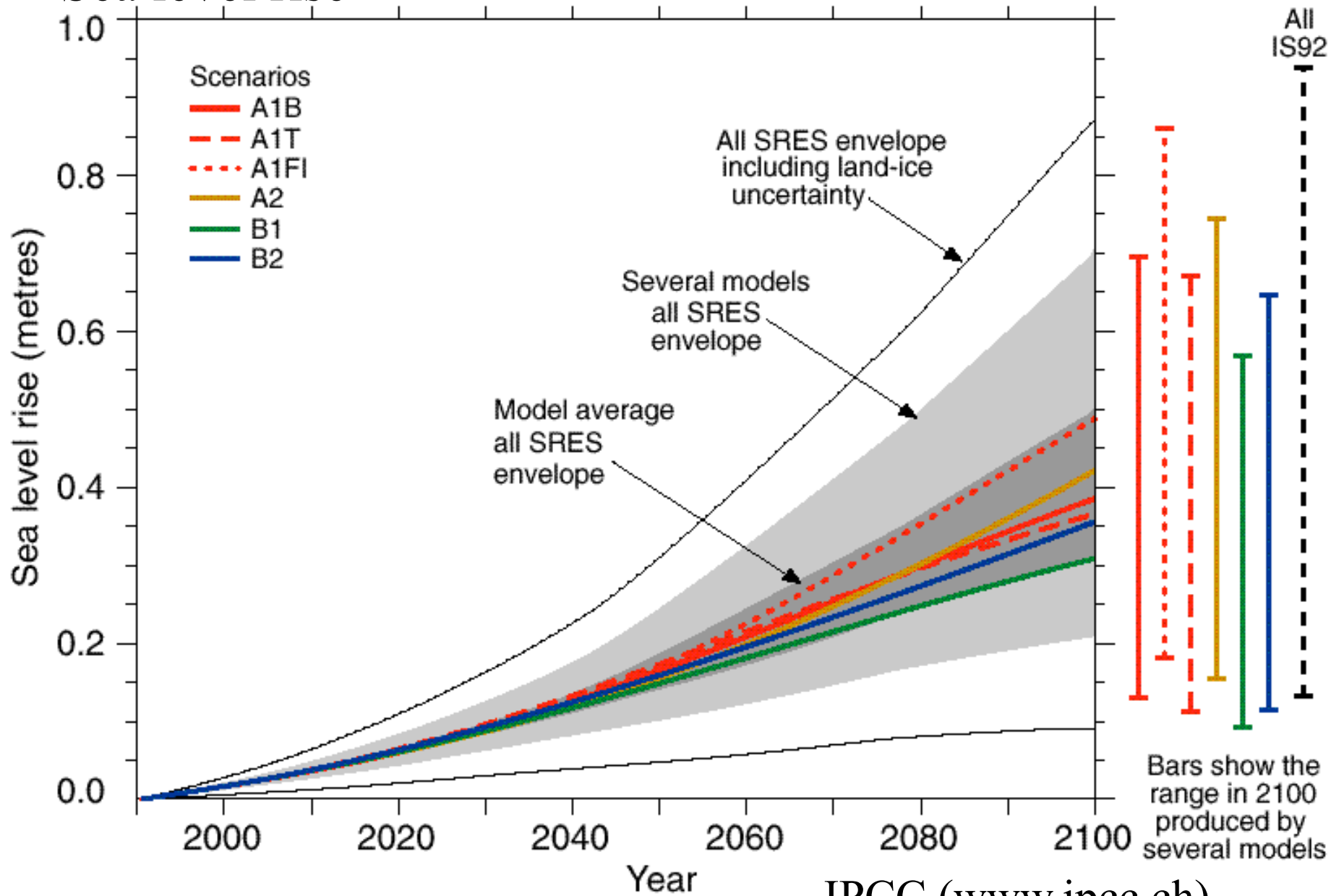
Modeling suggests 20-year flood risk has mostly increased in western Washington, decreased in eastern Washington

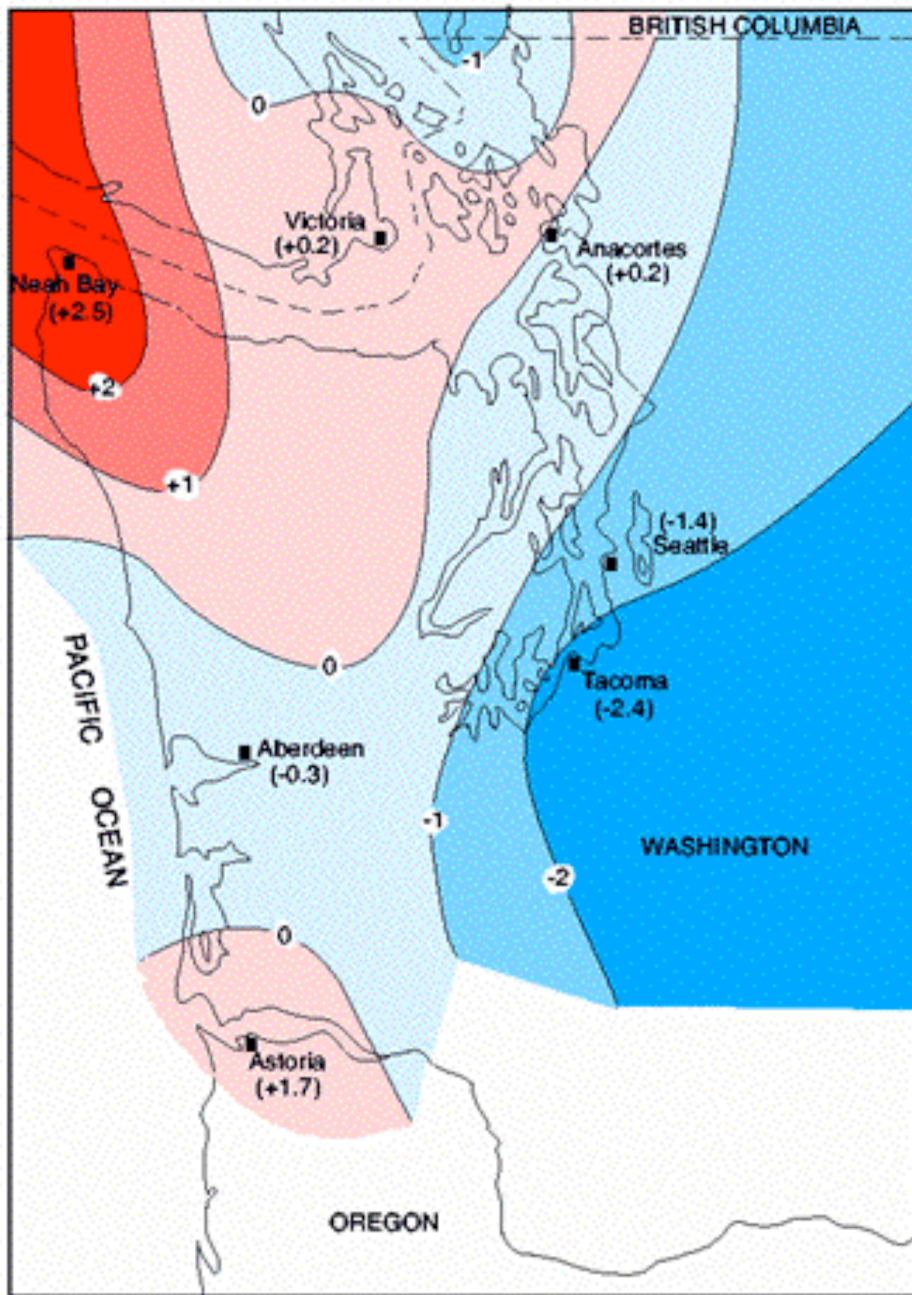


21st century temperature change

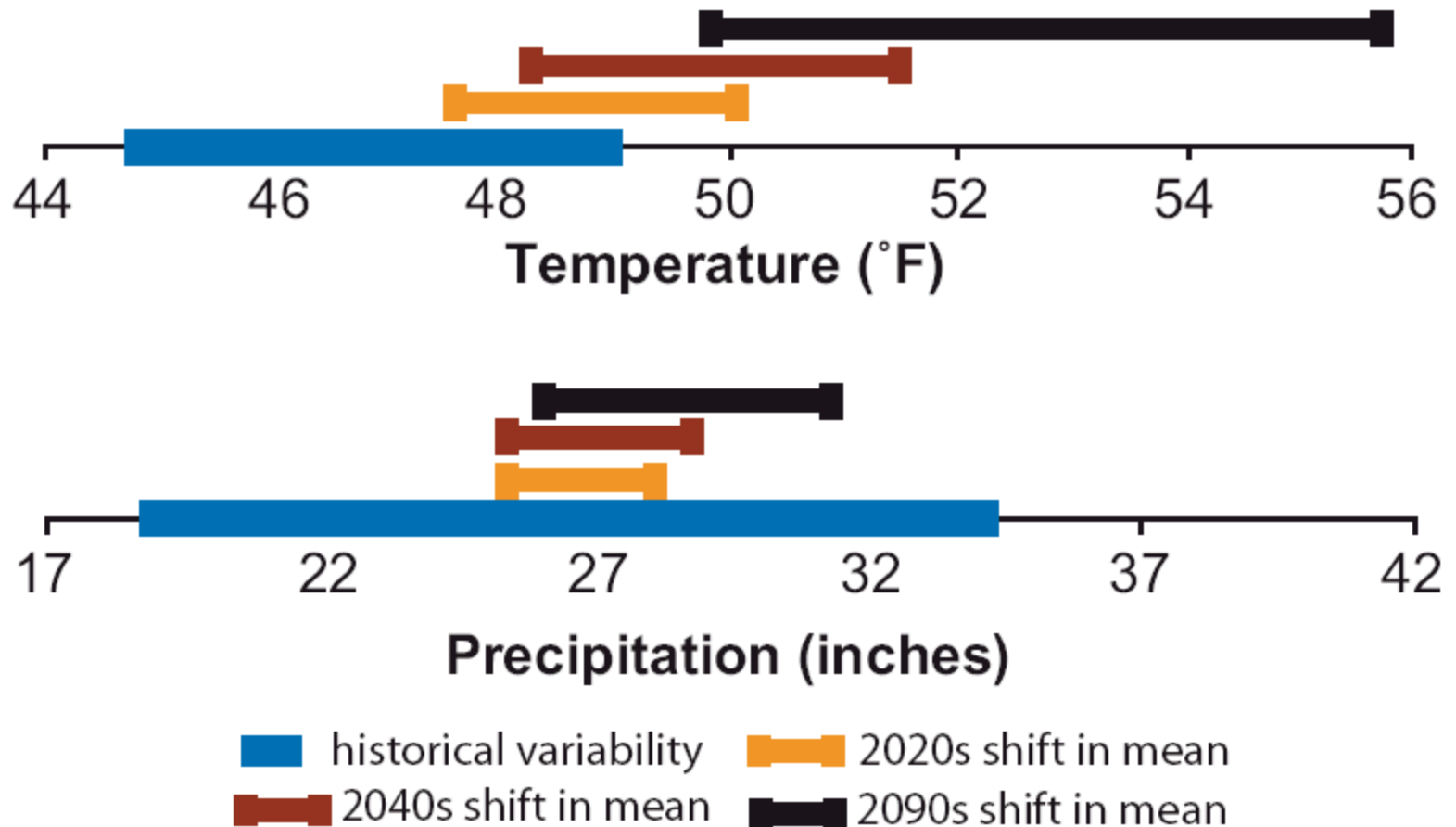


Sea level rise



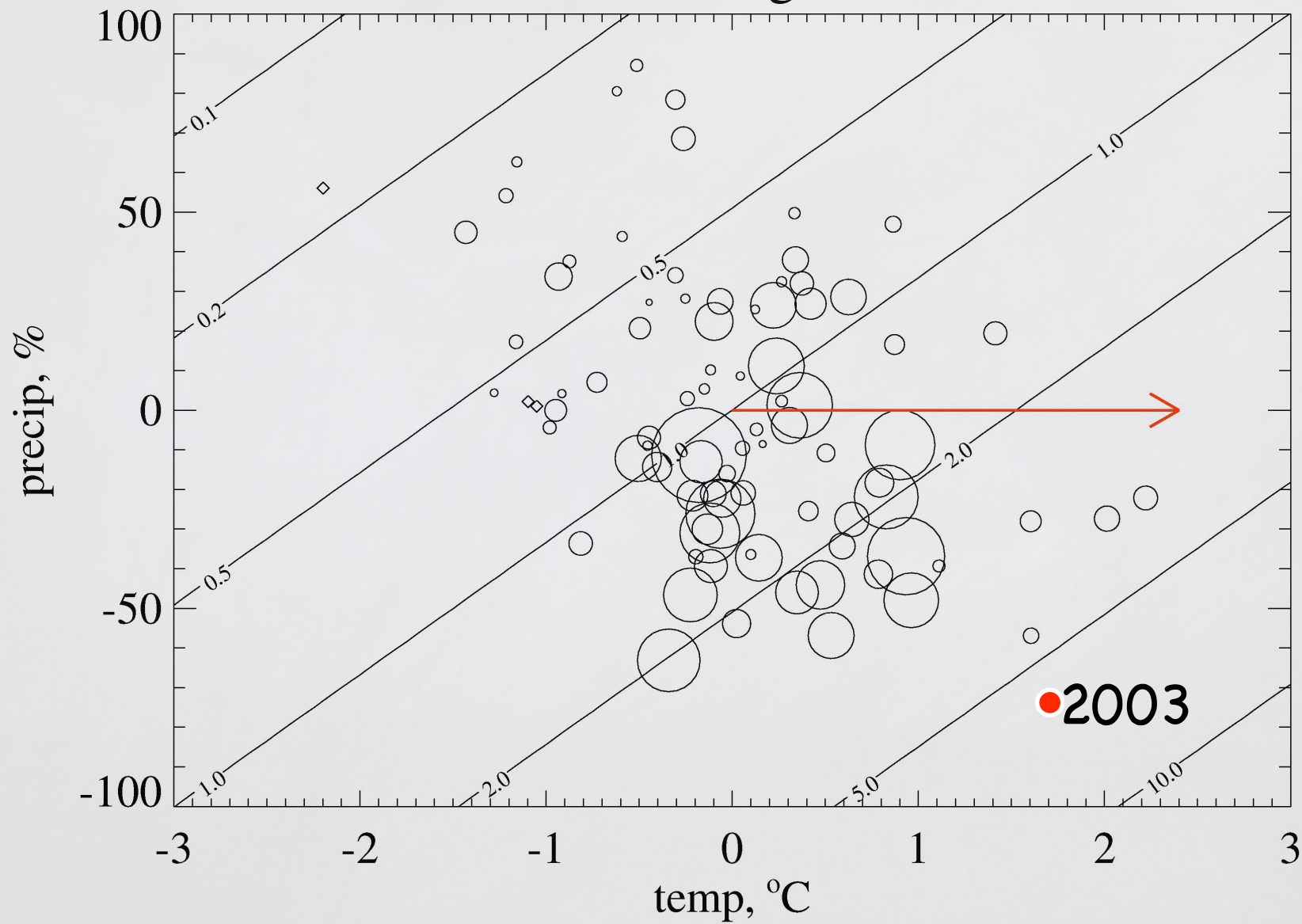


20th century sea level change depends on location



Comparison of observed year-to-year variability and projected shifts in temperature and precipitation from climate models

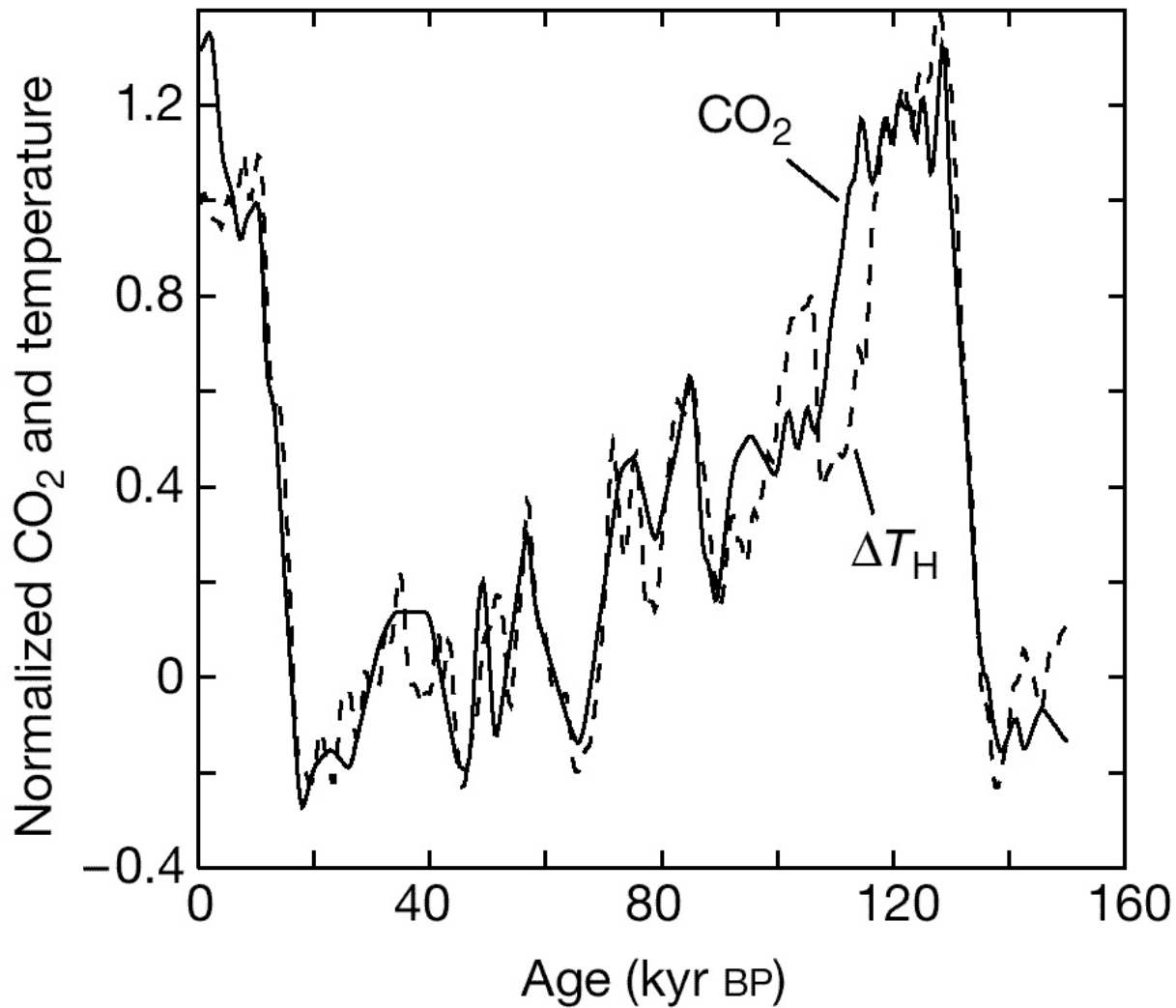
Washington



Main points

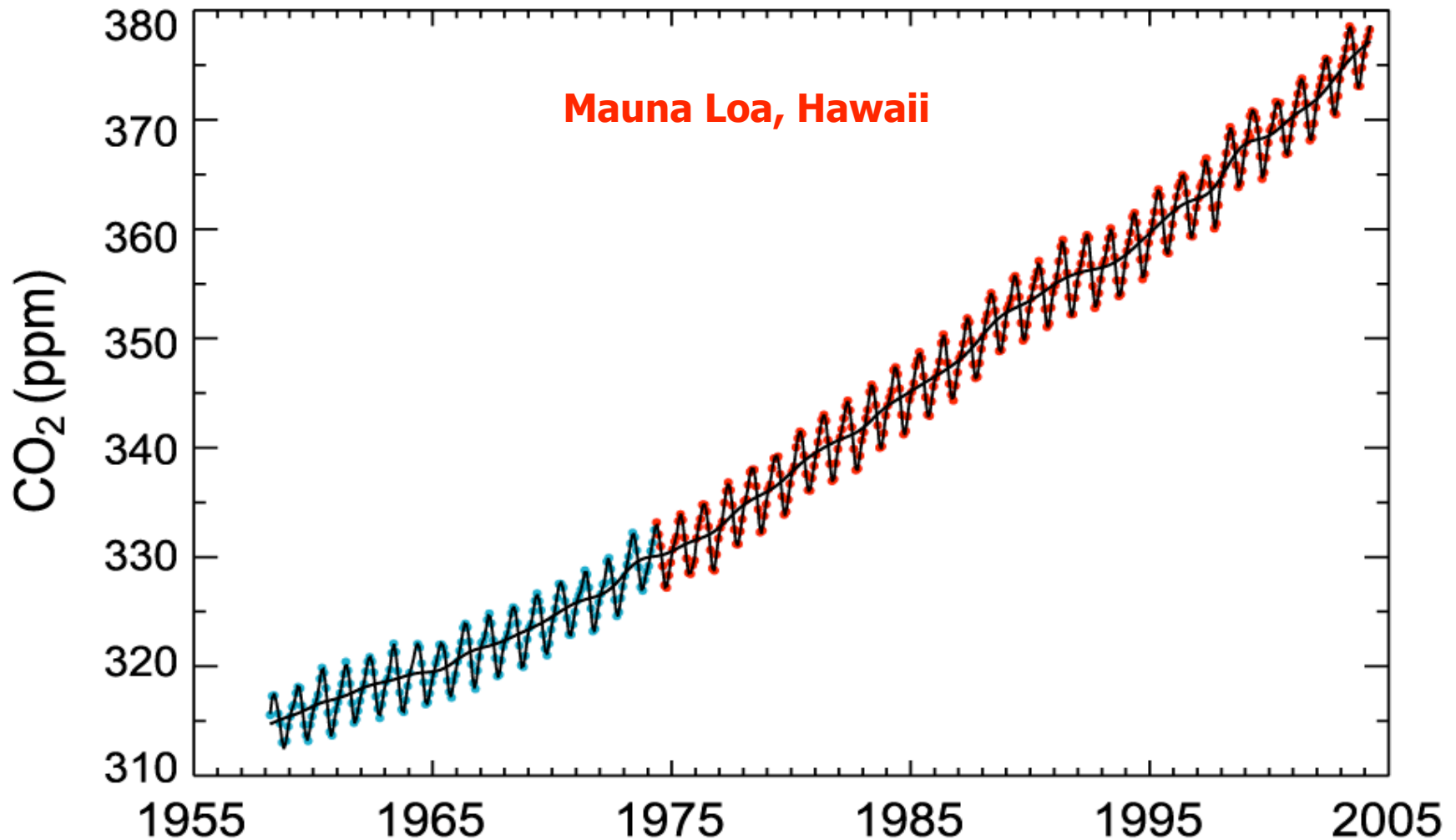
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Temperature and CO₂ vary together over glacial cycles



Source: Cuffey and Vimeux, Nature 412:523, 2001.

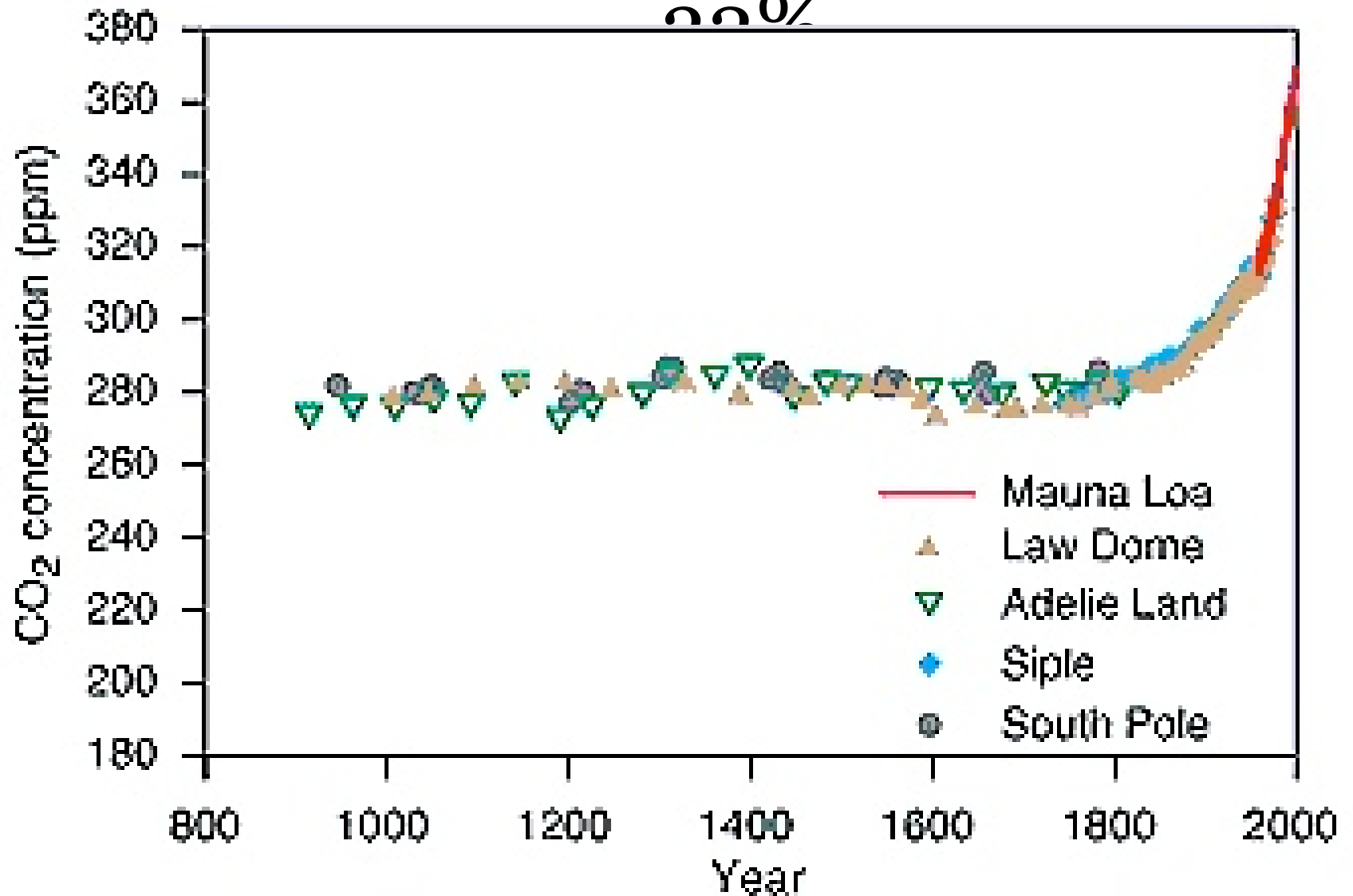
Changing atmospheric composition: CO₂



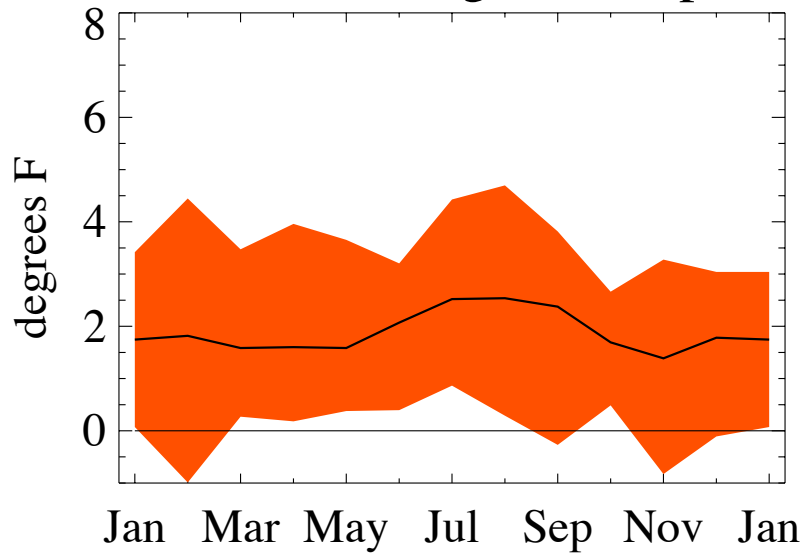
Data from Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Lab., NOAA. Data prior to 1973 from C. Keeling, Scripps Inst. Oceanogr.

Carbon dioxide: up

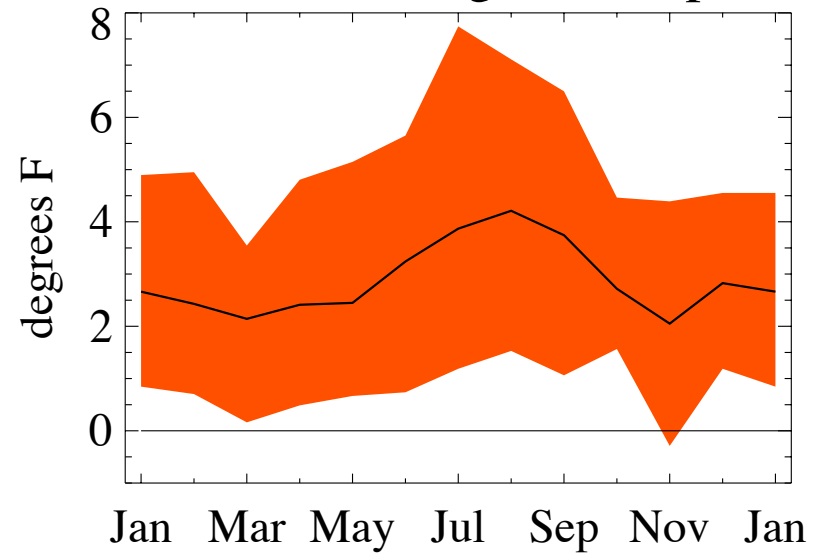
0.00%



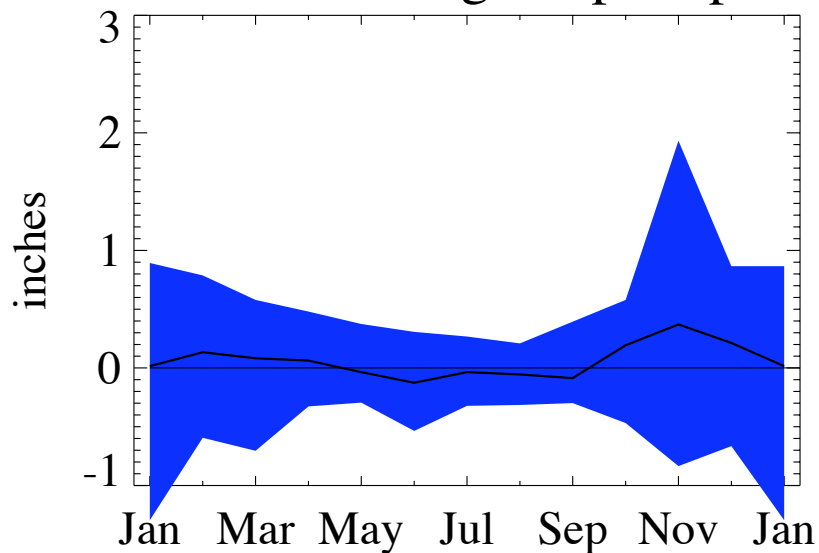
2020s change in temp



2040s change in temp



2020s change in precip



2040s change in precip

